

HAMILTON & MOSELEY,
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DECATUR, ILLINOIS:
Saturday Evening, July 21.

LATEST reports from General Howard show that Joseph was probably played a very smart trick upon him.—The big chief sent in an ambassador with message to General Howard, proposing to surrender, go upon a reservation, and be a "good Indian." The General sent a favorable response, and it was understood Joseph would meet the United States troops at a certain point during the day and make his proper submission. Later it was discovered that all the Indians had left the vicinity. Joseph sent back word he had been compelled to go by White Bird and others, but he would certainly return on the following day. Those who have had experience in Indian tactics say that Joseph's proposition to surrender was only a ruse to gain time for making a safe retreat out of a precarious situation.

Souls of the Eastern states are devising methods of encouraging tree-planting. The Connecticut legislature has recently passed a law exempting from taxation all plantations of timber trees to be hereafter planted, for a period of ten years after such trees have grown to an average of six foot in height. In Massachusetts the society for promoting agriculture has offered a series of prizes for the encouragement of tree-planting in that state—the awards to be made in ten years from the first of March next, for the best results produced in the interval. Two prizes of \$250 each are offered for the best five thousand white ash trees and the best five acres of white pine raised from the seed. There are besides several prizes of \$100 and of \$75 each. These facts show that in the older states the scrupulosity of timber is already felt as a serious evil.

An English journalist, after studying General Grant to his heart's content, reports: "I do not know any man who can be silent with equal effect. He has a stern, straightforward way of regarding an interlocutor which suggests that if his tongue were loosed he could rather astonish him with his eloquence. To a man who generally has an intemperate queue of people waiting to be introduced, this is a valuable gift, as each man goes away with the impression that but for the oration, the General would have opened his heart and confided to him his views on current topics."

The Edinburgh Scotsman of a late date, says: "It is understood it is likely General Grant will pay his promised visit at the time the channel fleet will be in the Clyde, and that, along with Mrs. Grant, his family and suite, he will reside for some days with the Lord Provost at his residence in Ayrshire. When the Lord Provost and Miss Bain were in America last year, they had the pleasure of an interview with the General, and invited him to visit the 'Land of Burns.'

If anything were needed to prove to the president that his order to office-holders was a mistake, the unanimity with which the democratic papers endorse it ought to furnish the evidence. The democratic papers are in favor of the enforcement of this order simply because they know it will weaken the republican party. There is no principle involved in the matter as far as they are concerned, and if the democratic party could be placed in power tomorrow, one of its first acts would be to blot out everything that President Hayes seems to look upon as "civil service reform." The democrats condone every move of the president that in their estimation tends to weaken or divide the republican party, and they are dead set against everything else he does or says. Under these circumstances, democratic approval is pretty good evidence that the president is not carrying out the best policy for the party which elected him and the country, which by a majority has declared in favor of republican principles and policies.—*Bloomington Leader*.

BETWEEN the 20th of July and the middle of August a large number of prominent democratic politicians will rendezvous at White Sulphur Springs, Va., and schemes are to be hatched wherof the country will hear more later on. About one hundred members of the next house and numerous party leaders from various parts of the country will be there.

A MAN was arrested at Hennepin, Ill., for passing counterfeit silver coin on the 18th inst. He had succeeded in pushing off a great deal of the "puer" over the country, and had just completed a bargain with a man to shove it off for him when he was arrested. A large amount of the counterfeit money was captured of the denomination of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents.

A BAD LOOKOUT.

(From the Tribune-Democrat.)

Bon. Wade has not been able to reconcile himself to the President's policy, and though no doubt he would be the first one to deprecate attaching any importance to his individual opinion, it is impossible to resist the uncomfortable conviction that there must be a great many people who agree with him. He is neither an eccentric nor an extremist, as has often been represented; he is merely a man in whom conviction is strong and purpose set, and he represents a class and type of mind of high character. Any opinion which animates him will be pretty certain to influence a great many other people, and their dissent is all the more formidable because it represents a principle, and because it carries with it the influence which is always exercised, even unconsciously, by honesty and judgment.

The President is in power; he has patronage to distribute, offices to bestow, influence to exert, and it is easy for the thrifty sycophants of power to throw their hats in the air and to bow their faces to the dust before him. We do not say that all of the President's supporters are such from selfish motives, but conspicuous among them are to be found men who have never been conspicuous for principle, and the contrast is sharply drawn between those men who "rise above party" and the sturdy Republicans, of whom Bon. Wade is one, who are content to keep even with the party and to raise it always to their own level. Such men are now the less patriots for being Republicans, and even those who differ from their political conclusions must admire the bold and independent stand they have taken.

But from the practical point of view the consequences are likely to be very disastrous. A house divided against itself will fall, and the republican house is fairly divided on this question. We neither censure nor uphold either side of the house in this division, but we are compelled to admit that the division exists, and that there is no hope of rectifying it before the October elections. The most sanguine Republican is unable to claim that the President has converted any notable accession of the Democracy in Ohio by his policy, and it is impossible to deny that he has alienated a certain proportion of Republicans; it would require a very small per cent of disaffection in that state to turn the meagre majority the other way, and if anything has occurred to create this disaffection there is no time in the brief interval before the election to allay it.

In New York the situation is even worse than in Ohio. There, there is not only disaffection on account of the President's Southern policy, but on account of his civil service reform, and, instead of being merely rent in twain, the party is cut up into quarters. The feeling of which Bon. Wade is the exponent is quite strong in a state which did so much for the abolition cause as New York did, and the feeling which is represented by Bon. Butler is even more active. The reformers have captured some of the Federal offices and some of the committees; but the officials who have been forced off of the committees are not very sorry to notice that the loss of their influence and services will be severely felt, and the grim humor with which they will comply with the new rules by abstaining from politics during the next campaign does not promise well.

We should like to be able to prophesy soft things, but the situation does not admit of it, and we do not care to venture on predictions which will be belied within a few months. At the risk of being unpopular we are compelled to be truthful, and we prefer to meet the facts rather than to evade them, or even to gloss over disagreeable aspects of the situation. The democracy, not being troubled by any convictions, is not troubled by any scruples, and rallies around its leaders with the unquestioned fidelity of a band of brigandage, and with very much the same motives. As long as the booty is in plain sight, no one need expect hear of any dissensions among them, and though local factions hate each other heartily, they lay aside their hatreds on election day. We must admit that principles are sometimes very inconvenient, and that a party may at times get along better without them. But the republican party has not yet learned to dispense with them, and, in spite of the important results which depend on the fall elections, we can not help saying that it is better to be beaten as the result of honest discussions on points of principle than to win through an unanimity which merely represents an abject and cowardly hunger for spoils.

PASTO, July 20.—The czarowitch's headquarters crossed at Yantra, yesterday, in preparation for an advance on the river Lorn, and investment of Rustchuk. Half of the fourth corps, numbering probably 12,500 men, will cross the Danube and advance towards the Balkans.

The fifth division of the ninth corps goes to Tirnova, and will also form part of the Balkan advance.

Hassan Pasha, commandant at Nicopolis, who is prisoner, had an interview with the czar to day. He said when he capitulated his ammunition was all gone and he had been obliged to kill three soldiers with his own hand for leaving their duty.

PARIS, July 20.—It is known that two parties, one headed by Gortchakoff at the czar's headquarters, and one by Ignatieff. The former desire that matters be not pushed to extremes, but after a substantial success, Russia will impose under European guarantee, conditions freeing Christians from Turkish rule. The latter urge that a definite solution of the Eastern question be dictated at Constantinople, the condition being the cession of Kars, Battoum, and a portion of Beas-drabie; the Dardanelles to be either opened or closed to every power, indiscriminately. Turkey to be prohibited to preserve a fleet, and Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia and Herzegovinia, to be independent. Those who know exactly the state of things, say the supreme hour for the attempt at mediation has arrived, and that when once Rustchuk is in Russian hands, it will be too late to influence the czar in a pacific peace.

Athens, July 20.—Several bands of Turkish brigands have appeared in frontier provinces. The government has ordered an armed detachment to proceed thither.

Ragusa, July 20.—Herzegovinian insurgents are marching to Banjaria to aid the Montenegrins.

The widest rumors are afloat in regard to the number killed. One is, that a number of women were killed and borne off.

The depot at Camden Station is on fire, and it is said that the railroad office has been cleaned out. The telegraph office has been destroyed, and all the Baltimore & Ohio wires have been cut.

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May 30—Hann's & Baker's

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR BANKERS.

TELEGRAPHIC
STILL GROW-
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THE STRIKE STILL SPREADING.

RIOT IN THE STREETS OF BALTIMORE.

TROOPS HURRYING FORWARD.

The Situation in Ohio.

Latest Foreign News.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 20.—At 8 o'clock this evening Maj. Gen. R. M. Branton, commanding the 1st Division National Guards of Pennsylvania, received the following dispatch:

You will move with your entire division, cavalry and artillery mounted via Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburg, reporting on your arrival to Maj. Gen. Pearson. Advise him and me of your departure from Philadelphia and your progress along the road. Ammunition will be furnished you at Harrisburg, and will be in charge of Geo. C. Kelley and Gen. Diven. The Pennsylvania Railroad will furnish transportation. [Signed]

J. W. LATTA, Adj't Gen.

Immediately upon the receipt of the above notices were sent to the various commands, and to-night the men are mustering at all the armories. The division includes the 1st, 2d, 3d and 6th Regiments, the Keystone Battery, City Troop, Black Hussars, Washington Grays, Wicacocon Fencibles, Legion of State and Gray Lancers. These commands number about 2,000 men, but it is feared that not over 1,000 can be mustered to-night. Gen. Branton has his headquarters at the League House, and is now receiving reports from various points.

The Pennsylvania road has made every arrangement here for carrying troops to Pittsburg, and cars are waiting at the depot. It is not likely that the command will move before morning. Information received from West Philadelphia Depot this evening indicates that no strike of freight brakemen is anticipated on the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. President Scott and other officials will remain at the depot all night. Mayor Stokesley had a conversation with some of the freight conductors this afternoon, who stated that if there was no strike before midnight, there would be none.

Louisville, July 20.—The blockade of trains on the Baltimore & Ohio Road continues; no trains have left. A countryman attempted to fire an engine, but was thrown from it before it started. This is the only instance of violence reported here. Several freight trains have been stopped. It is said that torpedoes have been placed on the track to intimidate the strikers. Only freight trains are molested. The strikers answered the Master Mechanist, who addressed them this morning, that they would go upon trains only when they got their terms. The reading of the riot act produced no effect. Conductors and engineers sympathize with the strikers, but do not join them. Military aid has been demanded from the Governor.

COLUMBUS, O., July 20.—Gov. Young has called out four companies to suppress the Newark strikers. He has issued a proclamation commanding the strikers to desist from their lawlessness.

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WASHINGTON, July 20.—The President and Cabinet accepted an invitation to attend the exposition at Louisville, September 17, the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal constitution. The committee of the Exposition here say it is their purpose to invite the Governors of all the states.

Syndicate subscriptions to the new 4 per-cent loan, \$72,200,000, of which \$10,200,000 is from London. Total subscriptions, \$73,182,500.

At the cabinet meeting to-day the railroad troubles in West Virginia and Pennsylvania were discussed at some length, and various dispatches from Col. French, commanding United States troops at Martinsburg, were read. The secretary of war submitted reports from Gen. Ord to the effect that there are no new developments of the Rio Grande trouble, and giving a lengthy description of the nature of the country on both sides, the difficulties encountered in pursuing marauding parties, etc. No appointments of importance were agreed upon.

The President will leave here next Tuesday afternoon for Fortress Monroe and, after a brief sojourn at that place, will visit several other places in Virginia. He will be accompanied by the Secretary of the Navy and one or two other members of the Cabinet. They will return to Washington about the latter part of the week.

New York, July 20.—Late last evening a meeting of the firemen and brakemen was held in Hornellsville, at the close of which a message was sent to the superintendent of the Erie railway, notifying him that the workmen on the western division had resolved to quit work at 1 o'clock this morning. The superintendent proceeded to Hornellsville, and found that the strikers had quit work. Simultaneously the switchmen at Salamanca quit work, and when Superintendent Beggs with a special train arrived at Salamanca, his engine was out loose and put in the engine house, and the strikers informed him that no engine or train would be allowed to pass Salamanca.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the strikers handed the superintendent a document in writing containing the following demands on behalf of firemen, brakemen, switchmen and trackmen, to-wit: That all men discharged for taking part in any meeting, or going as committee to New York, shall be reinstated; brakemen to receive \$3.00 per day; switchmen, \$2.25; trackmen in yards, \$1.50 per day; trackmen on sections to receive \$1.40 per day and pay no rental on Company's grounds except as per agreement; firemen to have the same pay, or rates of pay, as they received prior to July 1, 1877, and monthly passes to be continued the same as before, and passes to be issued to brakeman and switchmen. These demands were at once communicated to Receiver Jewett, at New York.

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